

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1864.

To Correspondents.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. The name and address of the writer must be given, and the communication must be addressed to the Editor of the Tribune, New-York.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

There is significance in the general order just issued by Gen. Grant, from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac. It directs that public and private property for which transportation is not furnished by existing orders shall be at once sent to the rear; that all sutlers and private citizens shall leave the army by the 15th inst.; that only members of the Sanitary or Christian Commissions and registered newspaper correspondents can remain. All sutlers and men doing business in other camps than their own are ordered to return to their regiments. Gen. Grant visited the extreme front of the lines on Friday. He made a close observation of the regiments and brigades as he passed along, expressing himself highly gratified with their condition. He also made a careful reconnaissance of the enemy's defensive works on the Rapidan, and returned to his headquarters the same evening. Heavy rain was falling all day Saturday, and the roads continue in a very bad condition, and the streams still swollen.

We have New-Orleans dates to the 2d inst. The election for members of a Constitutional Convention resulted in a complete triumph for the Free-State party. About 2,500 votes were cast in the parish of New-Orleans. The Copperheads had no regular ticket, though a few were said to have got in on "Citizens' Tickets." The war news is not important. It is possible that the reported fight at Cane River was a first of April hoax. At any rate, it is safe to wait for confirmation, before putting faith in it. The Red River correspondent of *The New Orleans Delta* notes an unconfirmed report that Gen. Steele's forces captured Shreveport without firing a gun; that several of our gunboats had gone above the shoals of Red River to cooperate with our land forces, and that large numbers of cattle and ponies were being captured by our scouting parties, as well as cotton.

A dispatch from Louisville reports that 19 Rebels, belonging to the 3d Kentucky Cavalry, of Forrest's command, came into Hopkinsville, on the 7th inst., and took the oath of allegiance. They report that on March 26, when between Mayfield and Paducah, Forrest disbanded the 3d, 7th and 8th Regiments Kentucky Cavalry, and permitted them to go home. News from Memphis to the 8th reports Forrest moving southward with his trains and plunder, and Griferson as watching and harassing his columns, though not strong enough to attack Forrest in force.

Later news from the Red River expedition is received in Cairo and New-Orleans, by steamship, which left the latter place on the 2d inst. On the 28th of March, Gen. Smith's forces had a fight with the Rebel Gen. Dick Taylor's army, 12,000 strong, on Cane River, 37 miles above Alexandria, in which the Rebels were defeated with a loss of 200 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners. It was Gen. Smith's intention to pursue the enemy, and make him fight a pitched battle.

The steamer *La Crosse* was captured and burned by guerrillas on the 26th ult., below Alexandria, and her crew were released on parole, but their officers were retained. The same band fired into the *Mattie Stevens* on the night of the 29th. No injury was reported. A large number of Mississippi refugees are gathering within our lines at Fort Pike and vicinity. Seven hundred in one lot are reported to be leaving Rebel-land.

The official Navy Register for 1864 has just been issued from the Government press. It reports the number of vessels including those still building to be 617; among them 72 iron-clads and two rams, the *Avenger* and *Vindicator*. From Dec. 31, 1862, to March 6, 1864, the navy has lost 39 vessels by capture, destruction, sinking, wreck, &c., including six iron-clads and three rams.

About forty guerrillas entered Shelbyville, Ky., at 1 o'clock a.m. on the 8th inst., stole seven horses, and broke open the Branch Bank of Ashland, but before they could rifle it of its contents they became alarmed at the proximity of the 12th Ohio Cavalry, and decamped. The rest of them were arrested and confined in Taylorville Jail last Friday, but on Sunday their comrades made an attack on the jail and released them.

Dispatches from Vicksburg to the 3d say that the Rebels attacked Rook's plantation (which is being worked by the Government), near Snyder'sville, on the Yazoo River, on Friday last, and destroyed all the valuable buildings and machinery. The 1st Massachusetts Cavalry (colored) of hundred strong, drove the Rebels off, after an hour's fight. The enemy numbered nearly fifteen hundred.

The steamer *Varna*, from Key West, brings dates to the 2d inst. Rumors about the prevalence of epidemic disease prove to be false. The health of the place continues good. The steamer *Erierson* went ashore off the Tortugas, with several soldiers and Rebel prisoners on board, but she was floated off next day.

On Sunday night last a band of forty Rebels landed at Cape Lookout, took possession of the light-house, put the keeper and his wife in duress, and exploded a keg of powder, which seriously damaged the building. They then retired on the approach of the steamer *City of Jersey*.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE, April 9.—At the opening of the session Mr. Colfax offered a resolution to expel Mr. Long of Ohio for disloyal sentiments uttered in his speech of the day before. After an exciting debate the resolution was laid over until Tuesday. During the discussion, Mr. Harris of Maryland boldly avowed his gratification at the secession of the South, justifying it fully, and rebuking the Democratic party for not daring to come up to its standard of political morality. Mr. Washburne of Illinois instantly offered a resolution to expel Mr. Harris, which received 81 votes against 56, but two-thirds being required, the resolution was not adopted. A resolution of censure upon Mr. Harris was, however, adopted, with 18 dissenting votes. Adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, April 9.—The bill increasing the New-York City Court House stock \$500,000 was amended so as to provide that the accounts shall be approved by the architect, and then passed. A bill authorizing the authorities of Brooklyn to raise money for the army in the Eastern District of that city was introduced. The Soldiers' Voting bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. Among the bills passed were the Albany Bridge bill; and a bill to amend the charter of the Home Insurance Company of New-York.

ASSEMBLY.—The Railroad Commission reported adversely on the bill to prevent the overcrowding of city railroad cars, and the report was accepted, but subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the bill sent to the Committee of the Whole. The Senate bill to increase the capital stock of the Erie Railroad was reported without alteration. The bill authorizing the construction of a stone stairway as an entrance to the Park at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth street was ordered to a third reading. A favorable report was made on the bill to open and improve Seventh Avenue from

the north end of the Park to Harlem. The bill to increase the pay of the police force was ordered to a third reading, also the bills to incorporate the Seventh Ward Savings Bank and the Indemnity Company. The bill for a public market in Brooklyn was reported complete. Bills to provide an armory for the Eighth regiment of militia, and authorizing the German Savings Bank to receive increased deposits, were passed. A resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 15th inst. was adopted. A resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of all laws of Congress exempting United States securities from taxation was laid over. A resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to have the report of the Bank Committee on National Banks printed forthwith gave rise to a very exciting discussion on the merits of the report, lasting till the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The report made by the Committee on Elections in the case of Mr. Bruce against Mr. Loan, in the 11th Congressional District of Missouri, is signed by Representatives Gannett, for himself, and Davies, Voorhees, Baxter and Brown of Wisconsin. They say the evidence discloses ample proof that a portion of the militia in certain localities disregarded entirely the injunction given in certain orders, and in many instances in violation of their duty as good citizens, and the commands promulgated prior to their election, these soldiers who should and who should not vote, and for assuming whom votes should be cast, and by threats of violence, and various modes of intimidation, they so far interfered with the election as, in the opinion of the Committee, to render it a nullity. They therefore report that neither Loan, the sitting member, nor Bruce, the contestant, is entitled to the seat. Representatives Upson, Smithers, Smith, and Schofield, of the minority, see no reason for invalidating the election; and hence they join in a resolution that Loan is entitled to the place he now occupies.

The funeral of the late Mrs. C. M. Kirkland took place at the Church of all Souls yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and many persons distinguished in the world of literature and art were present. The burial service was read by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and the funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop of Boston. W. C. Bryant, N. P. Willis, Peter Cooper, John E. Williams, Wm. T. Hodggett and Horace Webster, were the pallbearers. The remains were taken to Greenwood.

Two recruits named Walters and McGowan yesterday attempted to desert from a squad of recruits proceeding up Broadway. Walters was shot dead. McGowan escaped. The captain in command of the squad and two sergeants were arrested by the First Precinct police.

Chief-Justice Taney resumed his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court on Friday, having entirely recovered from his sickness of three or four months' duration.

William D. Ticknor, the well-known Boston publisher of the house of Ticknor & Fields, died very suddenly on Sunday morning at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia.

John C. Rives, for about 30 years the publisher of *The Congressional Globe*, died yesterday at his residence in Washington, aged 63 years.

Honora Murphy on Saturday jumped from the fourth story window of No. 7 Cedar street, during the fire at that place, and was fatally injured.

Gold opened on the street at 167½ on Friday, and sold at 167½ on Saturday. The market was quiet, and closed steady. Upon the street, stocks were strong and in demand. At the Stock Exchange, all Government securities were in active request. All Government stocks were strong at the Second Board and at brokers' counters, and so to 20 were to be had under 112½.

DEMOCRACY-SECESSION.

On Friday morning last, nearly all our City journals—*THE TRIBUNE* among them—published an elaborate written charge, delivered the day before to a Grand Jury of our City by Mr. George G. Barnard, Justice of our Supreme Court, and a leading manager of the Democratic politics of our city. In that charge, along with much other notable matter, Judge Barnard says:

"For some time past, it has been the constant practice of a portion of the individuals connected with the city press to stigmatize all who differed with their views on the subject of National Administration as secessionists, with the intent to degrade them in the eyes of the community by holding them out as traitors to their country, and so to leave them with a reputation as scoundrels as that of Benedict Arnold. This charge upon constitutions libel, perhaps, in some few instances of a thousand, the charge may be true, and publication of it be for a justifiable purpose; but this does not excuse the paragraph before the world of a man as a traitor because he differs from some views entertained by a newspaper, or ventures to doubt the propriety of some measure of the Administration."

On that very day, Mr. Alexander Long—an Ohio Democrat, elected to the present House of Representatives in October, 1862, by a strict party vote, ousted John A. Gurley, the late Republican member—rose in the House and delivered a carefully prepared, fully written speech, which he had already dispatched to this city, so that it should appear next morning in Mr. Ben. Wood's *Daily News*, from which we quote the most vital portion of it as follows:

"The very idea upon which this war is founded—coercion of States—leads to despotism. To preserve a republican form of government under any constitution, under the prevalence of the doctrine now in vogue, is clearly impossible. These convictions of the complete overthrow of our Government are as unwelcome and unpleasant to me as they are to any member of this House. Would to God the facts were such that I could cheerfully and conscientiously say that I was a secessionist and unpatriotic for entertaining them; but it will only be by shallow fools and arrant knaves who do not know or will not admit the difference between recognizing a government and creating it that such a declaration will be of any use. I believe that I am willing to die, but nevertheless his belief will not alter the fact of his mortality. I shall not, in these remarks, revive the unpleasant and acrimonious controversy of who is responsible for the death and destruction of our Republic. I do not see that any such discussion now would be productive of good. I entertain clear and strong convictions upon that point, convictions that I have no doubt will be shared in by the impartial historians of the future. For the present, I am willing to let the past with all its recollections, rest, provided we can snatch from the common ruin some of our old relics of freedom. I do not share in the belief entertained by many of my political friends on this floor and elsewhere that any peace is to be had upon the basis of Union and reconstruction. If the Democratic party were in power to-day, I have no idea, and honestly compels me to declare it, that they could restore the Union over thirty-four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon that subject. I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former."

Now, we do not care to deal at this time with the falsehood and sophistry which thoroughly pervade this speech—its continual assumption that the loyal States have made war on the seceders in order to coerce them back into the Union. We hold that the Secessionists could have had a peaceful dissolution of the Union had they really desired it, and had the people of their States, after a free and fair discussion, decided to separate from the Union. So we told them at the time; so most of the leading Republican journals told them—all in absolute good faith. President Lincoln, Gov. Morgan, and nearly all of us, openly favored a Convention of the States, which (and which only, as the Disunionists well know) would have had authority and power to decree a peaceful dissolution of the Union. But this they utterly spurned and scoffed at. Even Kentucky, which was first to propose a Convention, voted her own proposition down in the Peace Congress,

virtually saying, "Give us the Crittenden Compromise line, with Slavery south of 36° 30' legalized to the Pacific, or take Civil War as the alternative." Had the Longs and the Woods and the Harries then thrown their weight into the scale of a Convention of the States, we could have had a final adjustment of our differences by separation or otherwise, without convulsion or bloodshed.

Why did we not have it? Simply because the Disunion conspirators at the South knew that they could not carry their States with them if they gave time for assembling a Convention and permitted a free and fair discussion of all the matters in issue, and because the Northern Democratic leaders confidently expected that the Republicans would be frightened into abjuring their principles by flashing in their eyes the drawn sword of the South. There would have been no War and no Disunion if the Democratic leaders had united, during the Winter of 1860-1, in the demand for a peaceful settlement of our troubles by such a Convention as George Washington presided over and Franklin, Hamilton, Madison, Roger Sherman, Rufus King, &c., rendered illustrious by their wisdom and virtue.

But the Southern Democrats would have no Convention—no peaceful settlement of any kind. They boasted, through Clingman, that they were hanging "free debaters," so early as December, 1860. They rushed South Carolina out of the Union at race-horse speed, from fear that the North would back out of her principles and consent to extend Slavery in order to save the Union. They forced State after State to follow her, in flagrant defiance of the will of their people. They began at once to seize forts, subtreasuries, custom-houses, mints, arsenals, revenue cutters, navy yards, and proceeded to capture (through treachery) the chief military force of the Union, perverting its arms and material to the uses of treason. They had thus seized by force and violence millions' worth of the property of the Union, firing on the unarmed steamboat sent to provision Fort Sumter, before Mr. Lincoln became President, and while the Government was in the hands of the Democrats. Their principal thief, Floyd, had filled their arsenals with Federal arms expressly that they might be used to destroy the Union and its defenders, and was still stealing cannon by wholesale when the citizens of Pittsburgh rose and stopped it. And now the villains who plotted and engineered this most treacherous and unprovoked War on the Republic, with their Northern confederates, cant about Peace, and represent the loyal States and the Federal Government as having made war on the South! There never was so impudent, so atrocious a falsehood. We are at war because an aristocratic cabal, having its seat in the South, but largely countenanced and aided at the North, conspired to overthrow republican liberty in this country, terrorizing the South by violence, outrage, and the mad-dog cry of Abolition, paralyzing the Government through the treasonable pusillanimity of our late President and the outright treachery of most of his chief office-holders, and because the Northern Democrats for months connived at and nourished this gigantic treason, not meaning to dissolve the Union, but confidently expecting to debauch and disgrace their 'Republican' adversaries in our domestic politics. That's why we are at war.

Mr. Long's entire speech ignores the loyal people of the South, as of no more account than cattle. He talks as though the Unionists of the Slave States had no right to any consideration whatever. He would "acknowledge the independence of the South;" but does not tell us that he would surrender heroic East Tennessee to fire and sword at the hands of the vengeful traitors, nor that he would give up loyal West Virginia to her deadly foes; nor that he would let reclaimed Arkansas, Louisiana, and the loyal thousands of North Alabama and Northern Mississippi, go under the feet of the traitors who have already stained their soil with the blood of their bravest and best. So base a speech as Long's—so full of perversion, fraud and wickedness—had not been made in Congress before, since Burnett and Breckinridge fled to the traitors who owned them.

On Mr. Colfax's motion, on Saturday, that Mr. Long be expelled from the House for having—in palpable violation of the oath sworn by him on taking his seat—deliberately uttered language calculated to encourage and aid the Rebels now in arms avowedly to dissolve the Union, Messrs. Benj. G. Harris of Maryland and Fernando Wood of this city expressed their fullest concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. Long; Mr. Harris—among much language of kindred import—declaring that:

"The South asked you to let them live in peace; but, you said you would bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it never may be! I hope you will never subjugate the South."

Mr. Fernando Wood of this city (elected by the connivance of Judge Barnard, with full knowledge of his views), expressed his entire concurrence in the avowals of Mr. Long. On the motion of Mr. Washburne, that Mr. Harris be expelled from the House for uttering the sentiment above quoted, every political confederate of Judge Barnard—58 in all—voted not to expel. Among those so voting were Messrs. Chandler, Herrick, Elijah Ward, and Fernando Wood of this city—and it will not be doubted that Messrs. Ben. Wood and James Brooks would have done likewise had they been present. Every one of these were elected with Judge Barnard's active and efficient support; and he dare not deny that he knew Ben. Wood to be an open sympathizer with the Rebels when he—George G. Barnard—promoted the said Wood's election.

We state facts—well known, conspicuous facts—when we assert that a very large portion of the so-called Democrats of this City—the men who elect George G. Barnard to a Judgeship and enable him to aspire to the Governorship—are in substantial accord with Messrs. Long, Harris and Wood in the sentiments expressed by them as above quoted. We call such people Secessionists—that is, men who sympathize with Jeff. Davis & Co., and wish them to triumph over the lawful Government of the United States. We cannot see why they should hold seats in the Congress of the Union, when

their hearts are unmistakably in that of the Confederacy. Mr. Harris, for example, gets \$3,000 a year out of the Federal Treasury, and openly hopes and prays that the Federal arms may be vanquished and those of Jeff. Davis be victorious. And the whole Democratic party vote that he ought to stay in our Congress, instead of following his sympathizing friend and constituent, John H. Sothern (who killed a Union officer for enlisting his negroes), over the Potomac to Richmond. With the greatest regard for "Free Speech," we consider this vote pandering to Secession, and not such as should be given in a Union Congress.

REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.

While it now appears probable that a Conference of European Powers will soon be convoked, and will endeavor to end, by a new compromise, the war in Northern Europe, the materials of revolutionary outbreaks are accumulating in several places in South-Eastern Europe.

In Venice, the Committee of Action are circulating a stirring proclamation to the Venetians and Triestines, declaring their expectation that the Dano-German conflict will prove the forerunner of greater and rapidly spreading commotions. "Powerful nations," they say, "will stand at our side, and in the interior of the country affairs are assuming a shape which permits us to hope for the best. Help is ready, the position of the ground favors us, experience girds up security. Garibaldi has sounded the signal in his proclamation, listened to by all without party passion; he requires nothing from the Italians but union and action against the common enemy. We announce that your Committee of Action has agreed with the Central Committee founded by Garibaldi, and the Insurrectionary Committees in Hungary and Galicia, that the movement shall break out simultaneously in all places."

In Hungary the most extensive preparations have for some time been making for a rising of the people. In Pesth a riot took place on the 13th of March, and the crowd raised the cry of "Long live Kossuth!" "Long live Garibaldi!" A number of prominent Hungarians, among them a former President and Vice-President, were arrested, and large quantities of arms of different kinds were seized. The correspondence from Hungary in the English and German papers indicates that the whole nation is extremely discontented with its lot, and ardently wished for a change. The agitation in Galicia is so great as to have induced the Austrian Government to declare the province in a state of siege.

The news from Northern Turkey is of a character no less exciting. It is reported from the Herzegovina that the inhabitants are refusing the taxes on the plea of inability to pay, that the old Wolowes are being carried in chains to Mostar, that the Priests are taking to flight, that, in fine, agitation prevails throughout the Province. The Prince of Serbia has adopted the Prince of Montenegro as his successor, and the project of the union of two provinces which have always been distinguished for their unrelenting hostility to the Turks is likely to add new fuel to the excitement. In the Danubian Principalities, the Prince and the Legislature are unanimous in their desire to introduce thoroughgoing reforms, and although the Prince has thereby incurred the displeasure of the Great Powers, he resolutely perseveres in his course. The Austrian papers maintain that these Principalities have become the place of rendezvous for large numbers of Polish, Hungarian, Italian and French refugees, who are planning revolutionary expeditions, and they believe not only that the people of the Principalities will not hinder, but that they will even assist them. According to a recent report from St. Petersburg, the Russian Government suspects France of countenancing and encouraging these revolutionary schemes, and there is great coolness in consequence between the two Governments.

Thus material is accumulating for new and violent conflicts between the Progressive party of Europe and the old, conservative Governments, and the irrepressible conflict is ripening for a solution.

MR. CLAPP'S CASE.

Mr. Hawley D. Clapp, widely known as the first landlord of the Everett House, now a resident of Westchester County, memorializes the Legislature, from Fort Lafayette, setting forth that he has been imprisoned therein by General Dix, on his own motion, nowise prompted by the National authorities at Washington—that he has committed no crime—is a loyal citizen—has not even been arraigned for or charged with any offense—is willing to submit to any examination under oath, whether as to his own acts or those of others—and thinks he ought either to be brought to trial, allowed to give bail, or set at liberty. Not having heard the other story, we pronounce no final judgment; but it does seem that General Dix owes an explanation to the public, if not something more to Mr. Clapp. The act of Congress suspending the privilege of *habeas corpus* provides clearly and unmistakably for the arraignment of every person, arrested as Mr. Clapp has been, on distinct charges, within a few days after his commitment; and we think Mr. Clapp, and every one else in like circumstances, entitled to the benefit of this wise and just provision. Punish the guilty; secure and isolate the suspected; but do all according to the regulation, prescribed by the law of the land.

We ask the attention of Congress and the country to the speech herewith printed of the Hon. JAMES M. SCOVILLE in the Senate of New-Jersey on the proposition that the Constitution of that State be so amended as to prohibit the granting hereafter of monopolies such as that with which the country is now oppressed for the benefit of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Such efforts are made at Washington to befog this matter by representing the resolve now pending as an attack on New-Jersey, that the counteracting truth ought to be thoroughly disseminated. The real estate of New-Jersey will be worth millions more to-day if that monopoly had never existed, so that two or more rival roads were carrying through passengers from New-York to Philadelphia on different routes at \$2

each. A dozen or more thriving villages, with thousands of orchards and market gardens, would be promptly called into existence by a single rival Railroad across the State, such as would be constructed forthwith if the monopoly were overturned. Mr. Scoville's speech opens rich veins of the subterranean politics of New-Jersey, which we urge all to prospect and explore to the uttermost. The opposition to the amendment proposed clearly shows that the monopolists mean to buy renewal after renewal of their gainful privileges indefinitely. If so, Congress is the only hope of their extinction.

The effort of Gen. McClellan's friends to secure for him the subscription sword at the Fair reminds us of the answer of an eminent Bostonian when solicited last Summer to subscribe for a similar weapon. "What, give him another sword? Why doesn't he use the one he's got!" Nevertheless, we think the present competition beneficial and hope it will be continued. Hundreds of Copperheads and Rebel sympathizers, whom no other method could induce to attend the Fair or to give money for the soldiers, will give it for the sake of voting for McClellan.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1864.

DEATH OF JOHN C. RIVES.
John C. Rives, for 30 years publisher of *The Congressional Globe*, died this morning at the age of 69 years.

EFFECT OF THE RECENT RAINS.
The recent rains carried away the bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad over Cedar and Broad Runs. Fortunately the Army is plentifully supplied, and the damage will be speedily repaired.

COPPERHEADS SUPPRESSED.

The action of the House yesterday in cases of Long and Harris took the Copperheads by surprise, and they made a desperate fight over it. Had the so-called War Democrats voted with the Union members Harris would have been expelled. It is now said that the same resolution of censure passed upon Harris will be substituted for the resolution of expulsion in the case of Long to-morrow. Rumor said that Harris would resign, but that person says he will not.

THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

Subscriptions to the ten-forty loan are beginning to come in from the army. Three hundred thousand dollars were ordered here yesterday.

MOVEMENTS OF HOSTILE INDIANS.

Intelligence received at the Indian Bureau of the movements of Indians goes to show that the Yanktons, Sioux and Assinaboins, hostile to Government, were moving north to Mouse River, sixty miles north of Fort Union. From this rendezvous they intend making predatory excursions and committing depredations. They are short of ammunition, to obtain which they will attack some of the trading posts. If pushed too closely by General Sully's force, they will go still further north among the forts of the Hudson Bay Company, where they expect to obtain ammunition and supplies. The Agent writes that it is the opinion of the settlers there that it will be dangerous sailing or traveling along the Missouri. The whole Creek nation, numbering five hundred lodges, were at Wood Mountain, near Fort Union, making preparations to attack the Gros Ventres this spring.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

The President has ordered that the sentence of dismissal, in the cases of Capt. Emanuel M. Williamson, 73d Indiana Volunteers, and First Lieutenant John L. Walters, 3d Kentucky Cavalry, be carried into effect.

SPECIMENS OF MINERALS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has recently received a number of very rich and valuable specimens of lead ore, carbonate of lime, gold ore, &c., from the mines in Iowa and New-Mexico.

EXAMINING SURGEONS APPOINTED.

The Commissioner of Pensions yesterday directed the appointments of examining surgeons: Dr. Leonard Richmond, Derby Line, Vermont; Dr. E. D. Rathbone, Melrose, Illinois; Dr. Jacques Ravold, Greenville, Illinois; Dr. S. O. Perry, Portland, Maine; Dr. Henry P. Ayres, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1864.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

Remonstrances from many of the leading railroad corporations of the country were presented to the House of Representatives yesterday against the extension of the Goodyear patent.

ORGANIZATION OF UNION CLUBS.

Various political clubs have been organized in Washington, and among those most recently formed is the Ohio Union Club, with Solicitor Jordan as President. The society is devoted to the support of the future nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

During the present week of the U. S. Supreme Court will take up the case of Charles Turner et al. vs. Arthur W. Austin, from the Circuit Court of Massachusetts. This case will be followed by that of Joseph Jasig et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. James S. Whitney, collector, &c., from the same court. These cases will be the last for argument during the present term, as the Court will adjourn on Monday, the 12th inst.

THE TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 10, 1864.

The Massachusetts 29th Regiment, Col. E. M. Pierce, which arrived at Boston last night on a full gallop, will have a grand public reception to-morrow. This regiment won a gallant record in most of the great battles in Virginia, and subsequently at the capture of Vicksburg, forming the advance on Jackson, Miss. They have also seen hard service in Tennessee and Kentucky.

A cold east wind has prevailed to-day, with squalls of snow and rain.

Death of Wm. D. Ticknor of Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1864.
William D. Ticknor, esq., the eminent Boston publisher of the firm of Ticknor & Fields died suddenly this morning at the Continental Hotel.

At midnight of Wednesday a fire broke out in Oil City, on Main street, below the Post-Office, and destroyed a block and a half of buildings. Among the property destroyed were Winder's hardware, sheet-iron, and tin shop, the St. Nicholas restaurant and part of the blocks known as "Arend's" and "Michigan." No efforts were made to stop the progress of the fire, except the pulling down of buildings and oil sheds and putting wet blankets on the roofs. The Post-Office was saved by pulling down the adjoining building above or toward the Petroleum House. The amount of damage and insurance have not been ascertained.

The steamer *Electric Spark*, launched here yesterday, is 150 feet long, and is built with a view to a high rate of speed. She is intended for the New-York and New-Orleans trade.

Severe Storm South.

BALTIMORE, April 10, 1864.

The storm last night was the severest for years past. Considerable damage was done in the city by the blowing of the eiders, undermining of new buildings, &c. The tides are very high, and overflow in many places. It is supposed that several buildings have been destroyed on the Susquehanna. No particulars are received.

Death of an old Steamboat Captain.

NEW-HAVEN, April 10, 1864.

Capt. J. Miles Lewis of the steamer *Continental* died in this city to-day, of typhoid fever. As clerk and commander, Capt. Lewis has been connected with the Sound steamers for a period of 35 years.

From the West—About Soldiers Called to their Regiments.

St. Louis, April 10, 1864.

A dispatch from Provost-Marshal-General Fry to Provost-Marshal Alexander, of this State, says: "Lieut. Gen. Grant directs active measures to be immediately taken to get into the field all recruits of the new organization, and the old troops of Missouri. The troops will rendezvous at Louisville."

General Sherman, in a dispatch to the Governor of Missouri, on the same subject, says the War Department has given him the control of all the veterans now absent, and requests him to have them sent to the front immediately upon the expiration of their furloughs. No excuse will be taken for delay, and commanders of regiments will be held to strict accountability for absence of a single day. Gen. Sherman says now is the time, if ever, when the soldier should be in his place, 300 men on time being better than a 1,000 too late.

All regiments belonging to the armies of the Ohio and Cumberland go to Nashville, and those of the Army of Tennessee go to Cairo, where they would receive further orders.

The St. Louis Presbyterians decided, at a late meeting, that the Rev. Dr. McNetters could not be allowed to continue his ministerial labors at the Pine-street Presbyterian Church in this city. Dr. McNetters was banished from this Department for disloyalty some time since, but the order of banishment was revoked by the President.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 7, 1864.

The ship *Shakospen*, from New-York, has arrived. Sailed, ship *Mary Robinson*, for Howland Island; *Galata*, for Manila.

Business shows symptoms of revival since the recent numerous arrivals of ships.

The British and California Banking Company, with a capital stock of two million pounds sterling, advertise the intention of establishing a bank at San Francisco. It is believed that the new institution will exercise an important influence over the exchange market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 3, 1864.

The steamer *Golden City*, from Panama, has arrived.

A moderate business has been done during the week, more disposition being shown as the close to increase stocks. There is plenty of sugar and leading staples.

Rigby Greenhouse, one of the Chapman privateers who recently took the oath of allegiance and was released under the President's amnesty proclamation, has been re-arrested on a charge of violating the terms of his parole and oath.

He swore fidelity to the Union at St. Louis in 1861, and again at Louisville in 1862, and was released to be sent to Washington for military trial.

Fire at Harrodsburg, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 10, 1864.

A fire occurred at Harrodsburg, Ky., on Friday evening, in the storehouse of A. S. Robertson. It supposed to have been the result of an incendiary. The fire consumed the storehouse in the business portion of the place. Ex-Gov. Magoffin and Dr. Snodgrass were among the principal sufferers. The aggregate